TECHNICAL REPORT #04-4

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Report prepared by:
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2003 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY - PART II:

RESULTS AND TECHNICAL REPORT

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Data Collection Manager	Pamela Jones
Shift Supervisors	Amanda Bartsch Sarah Grunhard Justin Horstman Todd Kimlinger Maggie Langmo Jasmine Leung Amy Peckman Jennifer Rovere Julie Stratton
Data Manager	Anne Caron

I anticipate that the use of this data will justify the effort that was spent to collect the information.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

2003 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY - PART II: TECHNICAL REPORT

CHAPTER 1

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

The 2003 Minnesota State Survey (MSS 2003) was the twentieth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in Minnesota. Data collection was conducted from January to February 2004 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. MSS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them.

Because more organizations wanted to include questions than could be accomodated in one questionnaire, the 2003 Minnesota State Survey was split into two totally independent surveys. The eight topics in Part I of the Minnesota State Survey were quality of life, volunteerism, education, employment, health, advance health care directive, traffic safety, and assault weapons. The three topics in Part II of the Minnesota State Survey were quality of life, attorney certification, and organ donation.

A total of 405 telephone interviews were completed for Part II of MSS 2003. The overall response rate was 36% and the cooperation rate was 46%. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Minnesota telephone exchanges. Selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the state had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included. No more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall MSS 2003 results to vary by more than 4.9 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Minnesota residents were interviewed.

Since the individuals who participated in MSS 2003 were randomly selected from the population of Minnesota, the survey results can be generalized to the entire state. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages. The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

OBJECTIVES

The Minnesota State Survey has four basic objectives. The first and most important of these is to obtain useful and technically sound information for researchers and public policy decision-makers about the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of Minnesota residents. MSS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. Such information is potentially relevant to a multitude of needs, including market analysis, needs assessment, project evaluation, and organizational planning.

The second objective is to develop an ongoing social monitoring capability for the state of Minnesota. Because the survey has been an annual event since 1984, it provides the means to maintain an updated statewide database and to monitor change in this database over the course of time.

The third objective is to provide students at the University of Minnesota with an opportunity to participate in a professional survey operation. This training experience greatly enhances the methodological skills of such students, which also enlarges and enriches the pool of social researchers ultimately available to other projects in the community.

The fourth objective is to develop and refine methods for conducting social surveys. The most advanced methods and techniques are utilized in surveys at the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR), but attention is given to explorations that improve upon existing research methods.

SURVEY TOPICS AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Because more organizations wanted to include questions than could be accomodated in one questionnaire, the 2003 Minnesota State Survey was split into two totally independent surveys. The eight topics in Part I of the Minnesota State Survey were quality of life, volunteerism, education, employment, health, advance health care directive, traffic safety, and assault weapons (see Technical Report 04-1). The three topics in Part II of the Minnesota State Survey were quality of life, attorney certification, and organ donation.

1) The first **Quality of Life** question asked about the most important problem facing people in Minnesota today. This question was included by MCSR.

2) The next questions asked about the importance of **Attorney Certification** by an accredited organization that had been approved by the State of Minnesota, the importance of being certified as a specialist by the Minnesota State Bar Association, which of a list of credentials you believed had been met by a lawyer advertising as a specialist, whether the two phrases "civil trail specialist" and "limited his practice to civil trial law" made people believe that lawyers using these two descriptions of their practice had the same qualifications or different qualifications, how concerned you would be if you had an attorney who had advertised as a specialist and you found out that the attorney had NOT been certified as a specialist by an accredited organization, how you would describe your feelings about that situation, and whether the phrases "civil trail specialist" and "civil trial specialist certified by the Minnesota State Bar Association" made you believe that lawyers using these two desctiptions of their practice had met requirements for special training or experience BEYOND the basic qualifications to practice law. These questions were funded by the Minnesota State Bar Association.

3) The final survey questions asked if the respondent supported or opposed **Organ Donation**, whether they had signed up to be an organ donor, which of a list of possible reasons BEST explained why they support the idea but have not signed up to be a donor themelves, whether their wishes about organ donation had been discussed with their family, and to what extent they agreed or disagreed with a statement about the fairness and ethics of organ donation in the United States. These questions were funded by LifeSource/Upper Midwest Organ Procurement Organization, Inc.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Minnesota telephone exchanges. The random digit telephone sample was acquired from Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut. Known business telephone numbers were excluded from this sample. In addition, the selected random digit telephone numbers were screened for disconnects, by using a computerized dialing protocol which does not make the telephone ring, but which can detect a unique dial tone that is emitted by some disconnected numbers. Evidence of the integrity of the sampling frame and the survey procedures is given in a later section of this chapter (Evaluation of the Sample).

Selection of respondents occurred in two stages: first a household was randomly selected, and then a person was randomly selected for interviewing from within the household. The selection of a person within the household was done using the Most Recent Birthday Selection Method, a sample of which appears in the introduction (See Appendix E: Administrative Forms). These selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the state had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included.

INTERVIEWING

The 2003 Minnesota State Survey was the twentieth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in Minnesota. Data collection was conducted from January 24 to February 25, 2004 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was the data collection technology used for this project.

Interviewer Selection

Interviewers were students at the University of Minnesota. They were selected for their communication skills, were trained for this project, and were supervised closely in their work.

Training of Interviewers

Training of interviewers at MCSR was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, new interviewers were required to attend an initial training session during which they were given basic instructions in survey interviewing. In the second phase, interviewers attended a training session that covered survey procedures and policies for this project and review of the actual survey questionnaire. For the final phase of training, before beginning the telephone survey, each interviewer had a practice session with a supervisor or other MCSR staff member, followed by a fully-monitored pilot interview with a randomly selected respondent.

In addition, as an employment requirement, all interviewers were required to read and sign a statement of professional ethics that contains explicit guidelines about appropriate interviewing behavior and confidentiality of respondent information. A copy of this statement is included in Appendix E.

Twenty three interviewers collected data for this survey. All of them had worked on at least one other telephone survey at MCSR before their involvement in this project.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews

This project used the WinCati System for Computer Interviewing, from Sawtooth Software. With minimal editing, data were available immediately after completion of data collection.

To conduct interviews using CATI, each interviewer uses a microcomputer, which displays questions on the computer screen in the proper order. The interviewer wears a headset and has both hands free for entering responses into the computer via the keyboard. Responses are entered as numbers, such as "1" for yes and "2" for no.

WinCati also allows the computer to present specified questions in random order. This is particularly useful when asking respondents about a series of items with the same response categories. Randomization in CATI is governed by respondent number. The following survey questions were randomized:

Attorney Certification (QB3a to QB3f).

Supervision

Interviewers were supervised throughout the data collection process. Supervisory responsibilities included distributing new phone numbers and scheduled appointments, reviewing completed questionnaires for errors and omissions, maintaining a Master Log of completed interviews, and monitoring interviews.

Monitoring

The silent entry monitoring system utilized at MCSR enabled supervisors to listen to interviews and provide immediate feedback to interviewers regarding improvements in interviewing quality. This system allowed the monitor to hear both the interviewer and the respondent during the survey. Interviewers whose performance was not satisfactory were re-evaluated on subsequent shifts. During this project, all of the interviewers and 34 percent of the interviews were monitored.

Operations

Interviews were conducted by telephone from the phone bank located at MCSR. The interviewing was organized into evening and daytime shifts during weekdays and weekends.

Telephone numbers to be called were recorded on contact record forms, and were distributed to interviewers at the beginning of each shift. The disposition of each attempt to complete an interview was recorded on these contact records. Each telephone number in the sample continued to be called until it had been attempted at least ten times without success or until data collection ended on February 25.

The back of each contact record contained two forms: (1) a refusal form for recording relevant information about those respondents refusing to participate in the interview, and (2) a callback form for scheduling future interview appointments. The refusal form included entries for the respondents' reasons for declining to participate in the study, the arguments used by the interviewer to encourage participation, and the point at which termination of the interview occurred. The appointment form required the interviewer to specify the date and time of the scheduled appointment, the name of the targeted respondent (if selected), and whether the appointment was firm, probable, or uncertain.

For each call made, interviewers recorded the date, time, and disposition of the call as well as their interviewer ID number. Copies of the contact records and explanations for all possible disposition codes are included in Appendix E.

Open-ended responses were typed, verbatim, directly into the computer. In addition, interviewers were instructed to use a special "comment sheet" to record any incidents of repeating questions or categories, miscellaneous ad libs by respondents, and any problems they encountered during the interview. This information was also attached to the contact record.

Completed interviews were saved on the MCSR computer network. Interviewers recorded information for each respondent on a contact record, and each completed survey was then assigned a unique identification number in the Master Log. The CATI identification number, telephone number, and other pertinent information also were recorded in the Master Log. All contact records were returned to the supervisor at the end of the shift.

Answering Machine Messages

The sample for this study included many households with answering machines. Interviewers were instructed to leave a message stating they were calling from the University of Minnesota, and they would be calling back; or the respondent could call MCSR to participate in the study. A copy of the answering machine message is included in Appendix E.

Verification

To verify that respondents were in fact interviewed, every twentieth respondent was selected from the master log and called back by a shift supervisor. Five percent of the respondents were contacted for verification and all confirmed that they had been interviewed.

Refusal Conversion

Nearly all of the initial refusals were recontacted by an interviewer. Sixteen percent of the completed interviews had initially been refusals, and were completed when they were subsequently recontacted.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DATA

Coding Open-Ended Questions

As many questions as possible were pre-coded. All open-ended coding was done by one experienced coder, who used an existing hierarchical code structure to categorize responses to the initial survey question about problems facing people in Minnesota today.

Data Cleaning

After the data were transferred from the WinCati file to an SPSS file, a systematic examination was conducted to remove data entry errors. Data cleaning involved using a computer program to evaluate each case for variables with out-of-range values. In addition, the file was examined manually to identify cases with paradoxical or inappropriate responses.

EVALUATION OF THE SAMPLE

Completion Status

A total of 405 telephone interviews were completed for Part II of MSS 2003 (see Table 1). An additional 426 individuals refused to participate, and 52 telephone numbers were still active when interviewing was terminated. The remainder of the sample was categorized as follows: 213 potential respondents were unreachable during ten or more attempted contacts and 41 individuals were not able to complete the survey because of physical or language problems. In addition, 879 telephone numbers were eliminated: 246 because they were not home telephone numbers, 403 because they were not working numbers, and 230 because they were disconnected numbers identified by the Survey Sampling screening service. Finally, 84 households were ineligible because they contained no adult males, and only male respondents were being interviewed during the last stages of data collection to correct a slightly skewed gender distribution. The overall response rate for the survey was 36% and the cooperation rate was 46%, based on formulas specified by the American Association for Public Opinion Research. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

TABLE 1

FINAL OVERALL SAMPLE STATUS FOR MSS 2003

Status	Number	Percent
Completed survey	405	19%
Refusal	426	20%
Active	52	2%
10 or more attempted contacts	213	10%
Physical/Language problem	41	2%
Eliminated:		
Not a home phone	246	12%
Not a working number	403	19%
SSI disconnected number	230	11%
No adult males	84	4%
TOTAL	2,100	99%

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE 1} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{(Total - Eliminated)}} = 36\%$$

$$\text{COOPERATION RATE 3} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{Potential Interviews*}} = 46\%$$

* Potential interviews are defined as all instances where contact was made with the selected person and are represented by the sum of the first three categories in Table 1.

Representativeness

The accuracy of MSS 2003 can be evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of the survey respondents with 2000 data from the U.S. Census.

The geographic representation of the sample is compared to actual household distribution in the state of Minnesota (Tables 2 and 3). In addition to these geographic comparisons, gender and age comparisons based on the weighted data file are presented (Tables 4 and 5). The Census comparison for gender has been corrected for age, so that those percentages are based on the population 18 and over.

The percentage of households in each of the state development districts and regions was very close to the household distribution reported by the Census (Table 2 and Table 3, respectively).

TABLE 2

DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF MSS 2003 AND CENSUS DATA
(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	MSS 2003	2000 CENSUS
DISTRICT 1	1%	2%
DISTRICT 2	1%	2%
DISTRICT 3	7%	7%
DISTRICT 4	4%	4%
DISTRICT 5	3%	3%
DISTRICT 6E	1%	2%
DISTRICT 6W	0%	1%
DISTRICT 7E	3%	3%
DISTRICT 7W	8%	6%
DISTRICT 8	4%	3%
DISTRICT 9	4%	4%
DISTRICT 10	8%	9%
DISTRICT 11	56%	54%
TOTAL	100% (405)	100% (1,895,127)

Figure 1, on the following page, shows the Minnesota counties represented by each district.

FIGURE 1

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

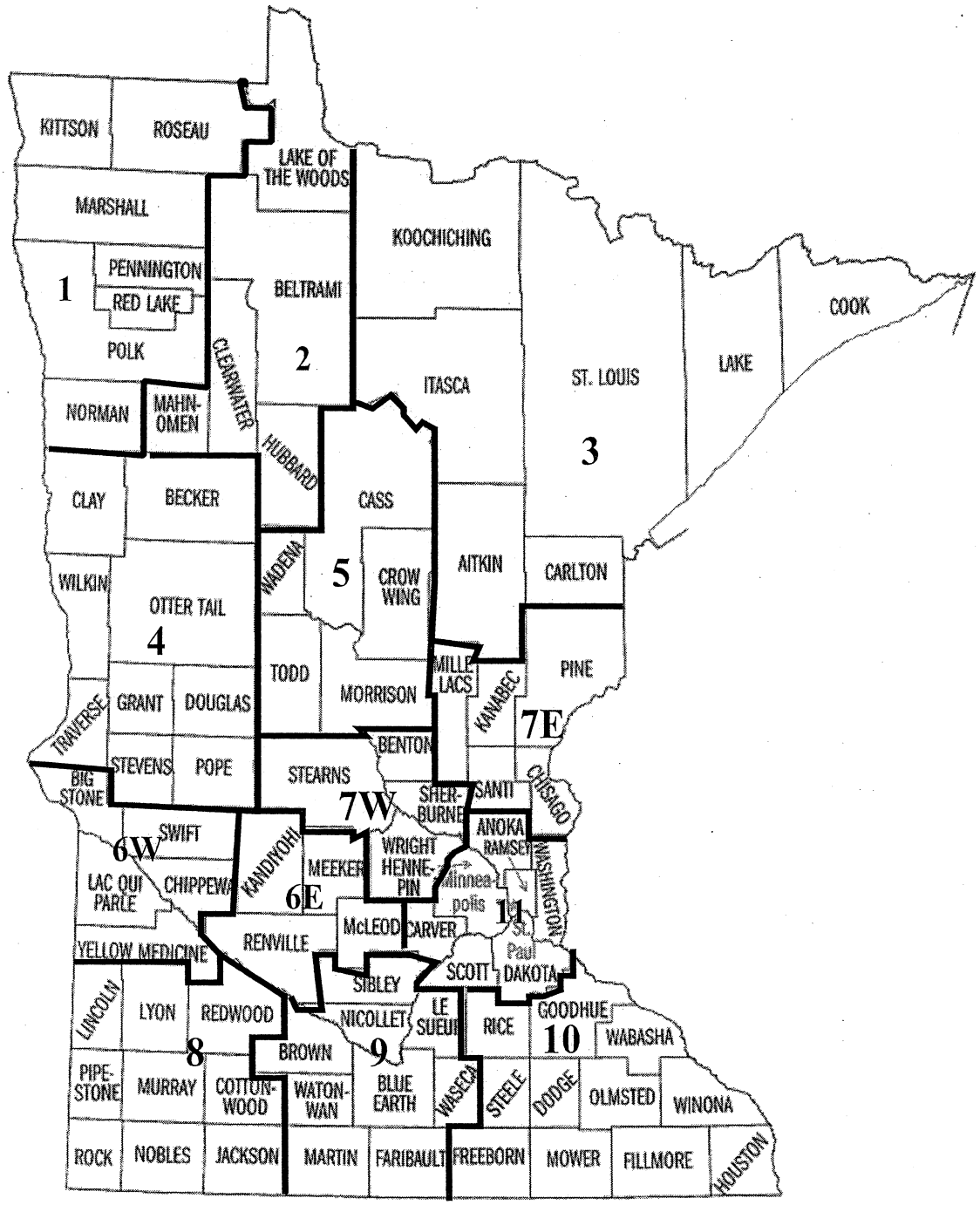

TABLE 3

REGION OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF MSS 2003 AND CENSUS DATA

(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	MSS 2003	2000 CENSUS
Northwest	2%	3%
Northeast	7%	7%
Central	19%	20%
Southwest	8%	7%
Southeast	8%	9%
Metro	56%	54%
TOTAL	100% (405)	100% (1,895,127)

Figure 2, below, shows the Minnesota counties represented by each region.

FIGURE 2

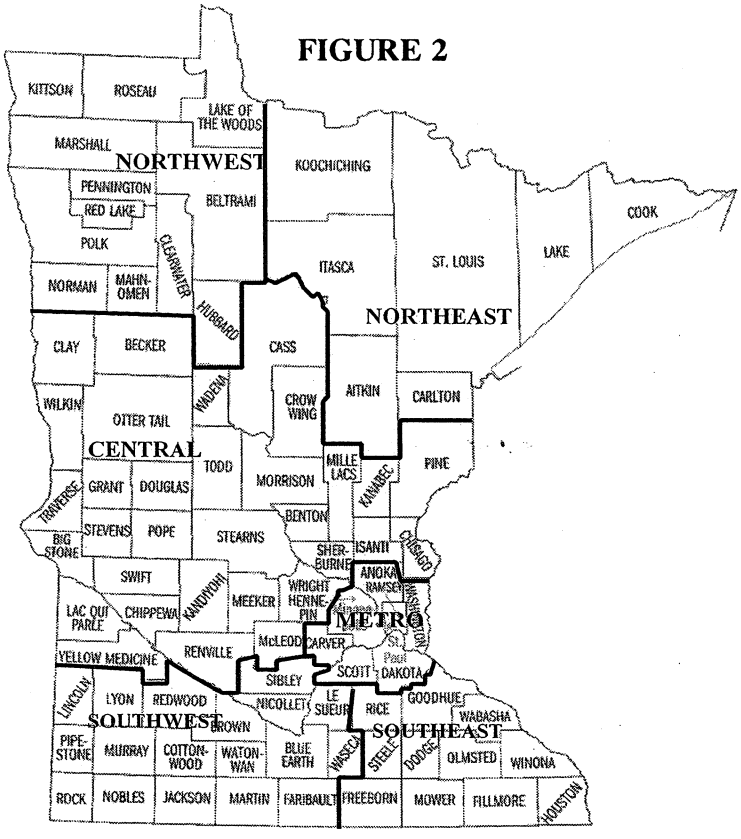

TABLE 4

GENDER COMPARISON OF MSS 2003 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted data)

	MSS 2003	2000 CENSUS
Male	46%	49%
Female	54%	51%
TOTAL	100% (405)	100% (3,632,585)

The distribution of respondents by gender, based on the weighted data file, was also very close to the individual distributions reported by the Census (Table 4). However, the proportion of MSS 2003 respondents in various age categories does differ from the Census percentages (Table 5). The survey respondents include fewer individuals than would be expected in the 25 to 34 year old group and more individuals than would be expected in the 45 to 54 year old group.

Using these tables to evaluate the degree to which the MSS 2003 sample matches the profile of individuals currently living in Minnesota shows that it is generally an adequate representation of Minnesota residents.

TABLE 5

AGE COMPARISON OF MSS 2003 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted data)

	MSS 2003	2000 CENSUS
18 - 24	9%	13%
25 - 34	14%	19%
35 - 44	19%	23%
45 - 54	29%	18%
55 - 64	15%	11%
65 +	14%	16%
TOTAL	100% (391)	100% (3,632,585)

Generalizability of Results

Since the individuals who participated in MSS 2003 were randomly selected from the population of Minnesota, the survey results can be generalized to the entire state. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages.

The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals. Each percentage point in MSS 2003 represents approximately 36,326 individuals, since there are an estimated 3,632,585 adults in Minnesota.

SAMPLING ERROR

The margin of error for a simple random sample of the size of the Minnesota State Survey is plus or minus 4.9 percentage points, when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. This sampling error presumes the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence, which is equivalent to a "significance level" of .05. This means that no more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall MSS 2003 results to vary by more than 4.9 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Minnesota residents were interviewed.

The distribution of sample responses is represented by the proportion of people responding to any question with a particular answer. For a sample size of 400 and a 50/50 distribution of question responses, the sampling error is 4.9 percentage points. A more extreme distribution of question responses has a smaller error range. Suppose that 80% of the respondents answer "Yes" and 20% say "No." The sampling error in this case would be 3.9 percentage points (see Table 6 on the following page). That is, each percentage would have a range of plus or minus 3.9 percentage points.

The importance of sample size in estimating sampling error also needs to be mentioned since many of the organizations using the MSS 2003 data will be interested in subgroups, and not always the total sample of 405 completed interviews. Essentially, the margin of sampling error is larger for responses of subgroups. For example, for a subgroup of 200 persons the sampling error may be as high as plus or minus 6.9 percentage points.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

TABLE 6

SAMPLING ERROR (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS) BY DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTION RESPONSES AND SAMPLE SIZE

		Size of Sample (N)				
		800	600	400	200	100
Distribution of Question Responses (percent)	50/50	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.9	9.8
	60/40	3.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	9.6
	70/30	3.2	3.7	4.5	6.4	9.0
	80/20	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.5	7.8
	90/10	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.9

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CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly describe the MSS 2003 sample according to its demographic characteristics. In addition to variables which are reported here as raw survey results, certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, such as household income and household work status. (It should be noted that while the category labels for household income are not mutually exclusive, actual practice is to record incomes in the higher category. For example, a respondent who reported a household income of exactly $10,000 would be recorded in the category "$10,000 to $15,000".) The definitions for the construction of these variables can be found in Appendix C. The first eight variables describe characteristics of the respondent, while the remaining variables are characteristics of the household.

AGEMD AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 18 - 24	34	8.5	8.8	8.8
2 25 - 34	54	13.3	13.8	22.6
3 35 - 44	72	17.9	18.5	41.1
4 45 - 54	115	28.3	29.3	70.4
5 55 - 64	60	14.7	15.2	85.7
6 65 and older	56	13.8	14.3	100.0
Total valid	391	96.6	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	14	3.4		
Total	405	100.0		

RACE RACE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 White	366	90.4	92.0	92.0
2 Black	7	1.8	1.8	93.8
3 Other	25	6.1	6.2	100.0
Total valid	398	98.2	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	7	1.8		
Total	405	100.0		

GENDER RESPONDENT'S GENDER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Male	188	46.3	46.3	46.3
2 Female	217	53.7	53.7	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

EDUC RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Less than HS	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
2 Some HS	13	3.2	3.2	5.0
3 HS graduate	91	22.5	22.6	27.6
4 Some tech school	6	1.5	1.5	29.2
5 Tech school grad	37	9.1	9.2	38.4
6 Some college	89	22.1	22.3	60.6
7 College graduate	104	25.6	25.8	86.4
8 Postgrad/prof degree	54	13.5	13.6	100.0
Total valid	402	99.2	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	3	.8		
Total	405	100.0		

MARSTAT MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married	264	65.2	65.6	65.6
2 Single	89	22.0	22.1	87.7
3 Divorced	30	7.4	7.4	95.1
4 Separated	1	.3	.3	95.4
5 Widowed	19	4.6	4.6	100.0
Total valid	402	99.4	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	3	.6		
Total	405	100.0		

WKSTATUS WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Worked full time	246	60.7	61.1	61.1
2 Worked part time	53	13.2	13.3	74.4
3 Unemployed	25	6.1	6.1	80.6
4 Student	4	1.0	1.0	81.6
5 Retired	50	12.4	12.5	94.1
6 Homemaker	24	5.8	5.9	100.0
Total valid	402	99.2	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	3	.8		
Total	405	100.0		

PARTYID POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Strong Dem	77	18.9	20.3	20.3
2 Weak Dem	58	14.2	15.3	35.6
3 Indep Dem	63	15.6	16.8	52.3
4 Indep Ind	49	12.1	12.9	65.3
5 Indep Rep	41	10.2	10.9	76.2
6 Weak Rep	46	11.3	12.1	88.3
7 Strong Rep	44	10.9	11.7	100.0
Total valid	377	93.1	100.0	
9 Apolitical Missing	28	6.9		
Total	405	100.0		

PARTY POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Democratic	197	48.7	52.3	52.3
2 Independent	49	12.1	12.9	65.3
3 Republican	131	32.4	34.7	100.0
Total valid	377	93.1	100.0	
9 Apolitical Missing	28	6.9		
Total	405	100.0		

HHCOMP HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married, kids	119	29.4	29.6	29.6
2 Married, no kids	145	35.8	36.0	65.6
3 Single parent	32	7.9	7.9	73.6
4 Single, no kids	106	26.3	26.4	100.0
Total valid	402	99.4	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	3	.6		
Total	405	100.0		

HHSIZE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 One person	44	10.8	10.9	10.9
2 Two people	140	34.6	35.1	46.0
3 3 or 4 people	159	39.2	39.7	85.7
4 5 or more people	57	14.1	14.3	100.0
Total valid	400	98.7	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	5	1.3		
Total	405	100.0		

NADULTS NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	57	14.1	14.1	14.1
2	236	58.4	58.4	72.5
3	71	17.5	17.5	90.0
4	31	7.6	7.6	97.6
5	3	.6	.6	98.2
6	3	.8	.8	99.0
8	4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

NKIDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	254	62.7	62.7	62.7
1	59	14.5	14.5	77.2
2	64	15.7	15.7	92.9
3	20	4.8	4.8	97.7
4	5	1.1	1.1	98.9
5	3	.6	.6	99.5
6	1	.3	.3	99.7
8	1	.3	.3	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

INCOME HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Under $10,000	10	2.5	3.3	3.3
2 $10 to 20,000	11	2.8	3.6	6.8
3 $20 to 30,000	23	5.7	7.3	14.1
4 $30 to 40,000	34	8.5	10.9	25.0
5 $40 to 50,000	34	8.4	10.7	35.8
6 $50 to 60,000	34	8.4	10.7	46.5
7 $60 to 70,000	42	10.4	13.3	59.8
8 $70 to 80,000	32	8.0	10.2	70.1
9 $80 to 90,000	24	5.8	7.5	77.6
10 $90 to 100,000	24	6.0	7.6	85.2
11 $100 to 110,000	10	2.4	3.1	88.3
12 $110 TO 120,000	8	2.0	2.6	90.9
13 $120,000 or more	29	7.1	9.1	100.0
Total valid	316	78.0	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	89	22.0		
Total	405	100.0		

CITY CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Minneapolis	22	5.3	5.4	5.4
2 St Paul	27	6.7	6.9	12.3
3 Other	347	85.8	87.7	100.0
Total valid	396	97.8	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	9	2.2		
Total	405	100.0		

DDREGION DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT REGION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 District 1	3	.8	.8	.8
2 District 2	3	.8	.8	1.5
3 District 3	30	7.5	7.5	9.0
4 District 4	11	2.8	2.8	11.8
5 District 5	11	2.8	2.8	14.6
6 District 6E	6	1.4	1.4	16.0
7 District 6W	2	.5	.5	16.5
8 District 7E	12	3.0	3.0	19.5
9 District 7W	30	7.5	7.5	27.0
10 District 8	13	3.3	3.3	30.3
11 District 9	15	3.8	3.8	34.1
12 District 10	34	8.4	8.4	42.5
13 District 11	233	57.5	57.5	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

GEOREGN GEOGRAPHIC REGION OF MINNESOTA

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Northwest	6	1.5	1.5	1.5
2 Northeast	30	7.5	7.5	9.0
3 Central	73	18.0	18.0	27.0
4 Southwest	29	7.1	7.1	34.1
5 Southeast	34	8.4	8.4	42.5
6 Metro	233	57.5	57.5	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

METRO GREATER MN OR TWIN CITIES AREA

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Greater Minnesota	172	42.5	42.5	42.5
2 Twin Cities area	233	57.5	57.5	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

WGHT CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
.5139593908629440	57	14.1	14.1	14.1
1.0279187817258880	236	58.4	58.4	72.5
1.5418781725888320	71	17.5	17.5	90.0
2.0558375634517760	31	7.6	7.6	97.6
2.5697969543147210	3	.6	.6	98.2
3.0837563451776650	3	.8	.8	99.0
4.1116751269035530	4	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

CHAPTER 3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVES

The questionnaire and results (Chapter 4 of this report) for a survey data file serve three basic functions: (1) a record of the exact wording and order of the survey questions; (2) a report of the responses to those questions; and (3) documentation of the variable names, which are necessary to access the computer data file. The questionnaire and results section of this report is a copy of the questionnaire with the frequency distributions and percentages added to those questions which were pre-coded or closed-ended. Appendix A contains the responses to open-ended questions, while Appendix B shows the responses to numeric variables, such as year of birth. Appendix C provides the definitions for constructed variables, such as age group, which make many of these responses more useful. The distributions for these constructed variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. Appendix D contains the frequency counts for administrative variables, such as interview length. Finally, Appendix E contains copies of the administrative forms used for this survey.

INTERPRETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Chapter 4 of this report contains a replica of the 2003 Minnesota State Survey questionnaire. Two pieces of information have been added to this replica: question labels, and the response frequencies and percentages for each question. The questionnaire and response frequencies and percentages will be of major interest to most readers. The question labels, or variable labels, are useful documentation for those who wish to use a computer and the SPSS software package for more detailed analysis.

The questionnaire is an exact replica. This is important in order to know how questions were phrased, in what order they were asked, and when it was proper to skip certain questions. Interviewers were instructed to read these questions verbatim and to avoid giving their interpretations or opinions in any way. Two types of markings which appear on the survey form were not indicated to respondents: instructions to the interviewers which are shown in parentheses, and section and survey labels which are shown in bold type.

Below each question is printed a list of permissible answers and a code number for each answer. The interviewer was instructed to enter into the CATI program the code number of the answer given by the respondent. A new CATI questionnaire was used for each interview and was assigned a unique code number to identify the answers of each respondent. The third question in the demographics section of the survey provides a good example of this coding scheme. If a respondent reported being a homeowner, "1" would be entered into the computer for that question.

The responses to open-ended questions were entered verbatim into the CATI computer program for each survey. These responses were later either: (1) classified into categories by specially trained coders who entered a category number into the CATI coding program for those questions or (2) transcribed verbatim. The responses which were classified into categories are summarized in Appendix A. The responses from open-ended questions that were transcribed verbatim were provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Questions with continuous distributions, where many discrete answers are possible, were shown with open spaces below the question. Interviewers simply typed numbers, such as zip code and year of birth, into the CATI computer program. The responses to those questions are presented in Appendix B.

Missing Value Nomenclature

For all types of questions, two to three types of "missing" response categories exist: DK or don't know, RA or refused to answer, and NA or not applicable. The first two categories are self-explanatory and are always options for respondents. Not applicable is an option when some respondents were not required to answer a particular question. The code associated with each missing value category is indicated for each question in the survey.

Response Frequencies

The responses summed for all 405 respondents are shown in the first two columns below each question. The first of these columns shows the number of people in each response category: these should sum to 405, with some rounding error. The second number is the percentage response, adjusted to exclude the missing response categories.

For most analytical purposes, people will want these adjusted percentages. They were computed and presented here to meet that need. These adjusted percentages are less appropriate when used as a public opinion poll, for showing public support for policies. For example, if 15 percent of the respondents did not answer a question, but 55 percent of those who did answer supported a particular position, it is inappropriate to argue that the issue has majority support. In this example, only 47 percent of all people would actually be supportive. For policy choices, it may be more appropriate to show the percentage distribution of all 405 respondents.

Analysts should beware of using these adjusted percentages. Where the number of people not responding is large, the adjusted percentages will misrepresent public sentiment. Contact MCSR if you have any doubt which percentages to use.

One final comment: the frequencies shown here are "weighted" by the number of adults in the household as explained below. This technique introduces some rounding errors, so that the sum of the frequencies for a given question may not equal exactly 405.

VARIABLES PRESENTED IN APPENDICES

Open-Ended Variables

The results from the open-ended question (the most important problem facing people in Minnesota today) are presented in Appendix A. The results from any other open-ended questions on the survey were transcribed verbatim and provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Continuous Variables

The results from questions which have continuous response distributions, such as zip code and year of birth, are presented in Appendix B.

Constructed Variables

Appendix C contains the operational definitions of the constructed variables for the convenience of the data file user. The distribution of these variables is presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. These constructed variables are contained in the SPSS data file along with all of the original variables.

Administrative Variables

The results from survey administration items, such as date of completion and interviewer ID, are presented in Appendix D.

VERBATIM RESPONSES

MCSR maintains records of verbatim responses. For open-ended questions, this record is in the CATI data file. A separate listing of responses is also created and maintained for most question answers which fall outside a permissible list and are coded as "other". For example, a Socialist would fall outside the normal political list of Republican, Democrat, or Independent and would be coded as "other". These lists are available from the MCSR office upon request for most questions in the survey.

WEIGHTING OF DATA

The responses presented in the questionnaire and results section of this report and in the appendices have been weighted based upon the total number of adults living in the household.

The results for this omnibus survey are routinely weighted by the number of adults living in the household because telephone surveys tend to oversample people who live in single-individual households. Consequently, these individuals were downweighted by about 50% and all others upweighted accordingly to more accurately represent the distribution of adult members within households in the population of the state.

Weighted response distributions will differ slightly from unweighted distributions. The construction and activation of the weighting factor is described in Appendix C, under the variable "WGHT."

A. QUALITY OF LIFE

The first questions are about quality of life.

QA1GRP. In your opinion, what do you think is the SINGLE most important problem facing people in Minnesota today? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE)

(IF "TAXES", PROBE: Is that income taxes, property taxes, or sales tax?)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-2,
FOR A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF PROBLEMS)

Freq	(%)		
25	(6)	01.	Taxes
33	(8)	02.	Education
7	(2)	03.	Environment
119	(31)	04.	Economy
73	(19)	05.	Health care
14	(4)	06.	Transportation
6	(2)	07.	Housing
4	(1)	08.	Food
17	(4)	09.	Government
1	(0)	10.	War
15	(4)	11.	Crime
3	(1)	12.	Energy
44	(11)	13.	Social issues
6	(2)	14.	Family
22	(6)	15.	Other
17		88.	DK
2		99.	RA

B. ATTORNEY CERTIFICATION

The next questions are about attorneys who are specialists in particular areas.

QB1. How important would it be to your choice of attorney if you knew that an attorney who advertised as a specialist had in fact been certified as a specialist by an accredited organization that had been approved by the State of Minnesota . . . would it be very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important to your choice of attorney?

Freq	(%)			
145	(36)	1.	Very important	
177	(45)	2.	Somewhat important	
45	(11)	3.	Not very important	(IF NOT VERY, GO TO 2)
30	(8)	4.	Not at all important	(IF NOT AT ALL, GO TO 2)
7		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 2)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 2)

a. (IF VERY OR SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT) Why would that be important to you?

_____

_____

QB2. How important would it be to your choice of attorney if you knew that an attorney who advertised as a specialist had in fact been certified as a specialist by the Minnesota State Bar Association . . . would it be very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important to your choice of attorney?

157	(40)	1.	Very important
160	(41)	2.	Somewhat important
47	(12)	3.	Not very important
27	(7)	4.	Not at all important
14		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QB3. Would you believe that a lawyer advertising as a specialist (READ LIST)?

			YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
___	QB3a.	Had passed an exam in the specialty area	310 (80)	79 (20)	15	1	Freq (%)
___	QB3b.	Was required to have experience in the specialty area	335 (85)	61 (15)	6	3	
___	QB3c.	Was required to take continuing education courses in the specialty area	319 (82)	72 (18)	12	2	
___	QB3d.	Had undergone a check of his or her professional discipline or malpractice history	272 (73)	101 (27)	29	3	
___	QB3e.	Was required to receive good references or reviews from other lawyers	259 (66)	133 (34)	11	2	
___	QB3f.	Was required to keep his or her qualifications current	359 (90)	38 (10)	6	2	

RANDOM START B3: ____

(IF NO, DK, OR RA TO ALL ITEMS, GO TO 5)

QB4. (IF YES TO AT LEAST ONE ITEM IN 3) If you wanted to hire an attorney who was a specialist, how important would it be to your choice that the attorney had the qualifications you just identified . . . would it be very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not at all important to your choice of attorney?

Freq	(%)		
242	(64)	1.	Very important
120	(32)	2.	Somewhat important
13	(4)	3.	Not very important
3	(1)	4.	Not at all important
3		8.	DK
3		9.	RA
21		.	NA

QB5. If one attorney advertised that he was a "civil trial specialist" and another attorney advertised that he "limited his practice to civil trial law", would you believe that both attorneys had the same qualifications or that they had different qualifications?

Freq	(%)		
161	(45)	1.	Same
197	(55)	2.	Different
40		8.	DK
7		9.	RA

QB6. How concerned would you be if you had an attorney who had advertised as a specialist and you found out that the attorney had NOT been certified as a specialist by an accredited organization . . . would you be very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not at all concerned?

237	(60)	1.	Very concerned
132	(34)	2.	Somewhat concerned
20	(5)	3.	Not very concerned (IF NOT VERY, GO TO 7)
4	(1)	4.	Not at all concerned (IF NOT AT ALL, GO TO 7)
7		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 7)
6		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 7)

a. (IF VERY OR SOMEWHAT CONCERNED) How would you describe your feelings about that situation?

_____

_____

QB7. If one attorney advertised as a "civil trial specialist" and another attorney advertised as a "civil trial specialist certified by the Minnesota State Bar Association", would you believe that both attorneys had met requirements for special training or experience BEYOND the basic qualifications to practice law?

188	(52)	1.	Yes
173	(48)	2.	No
40		8.	DK
5		9.	RA

C. ORGAN DONATION

The next few questions are about donating organs for transplants.

QC1. Do you support or oppose organ donation?

Freq	(%)			
380	(97)	1.	Support	
13	(3)	2.	Oppose	(IF NO, GO TO 2)
8		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 2)
4		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 2)

QC1a. (IF SUPPORT) Have you signed up to be an organ donor on your driver's license or on another donor card that you carry?

201	(54)	1.	Yes, on license	(IF YES, GO TO 2)
12	(3)	2.	Yes, on other card	(IF YES, GO TO 2)
6	(2)	3.	Yes, both	(IF YES, GO TO 2)
156	(42)	4.	No	
4		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 2)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 2)
25		.	NA	

QC1a-1. (IF NO) Which of the following reasons BEST explains why you support the idea, but have not signed up to be a donor yourself . . . you don't have enough information on the benefits and process of donation, you don't know where or how to sign up, your religion or personal values prevent you from donating, you think it's just too gruesome to consider for yourself, or some other reason?

Freq	(%)		
25	(17)	01.	You don't have enough information on the benefits and process of donation
11	(7)	02.	You don't know where or how to sign up
19	(12)	03.	Your religion or personal values prevent you from donating
10	(7)	04.	You think it's just too gruesome to consider for yourself
2	(1)	05.	You are waiting until you renew your license (VOL)
43	(29)	06.	You haven't gotten around to it (VOLUNTEERED)
14	(9)	07.	Other (specify) _____
10	(7)	08.	You're too old (VOLUNTEERED)
15	(10)	09.	Illness prevents it (VOLUNTEERED)
4		88.	DK
4		99.	RA
249		.	NA

QC2. Have you discussed your wishes about organ donation with your family?

245	(61)	1.	Yes
159	(39)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QC3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement . . . "Organ donation in the United States is managed in a fair and ethical manner." Would you say that you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, somewhat agree, or strongly agree?

10	(3)	1.	Strongly disagree
68	(20)	2.	Somewhat disagree
184	(55)	3.	Somewhat agree
73	(22)	4.	Strongly agree
67		8.	DK
4		9.	RA

H. DEMOGRAPHICS

Before ending this interview I have a few remaining background questions.

QD1. What county do you live in?
(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2, FOR A COMPLETE COUNTY LIST)

Freq	(%)		
28	(7)	02.	Anoka
8	(2)	10.	Carver
34	(8)	19.	Dakota
81	(20)	27.	Hennepin
10	(2)	55.	Olmsted
45	(11)	62.	Ramsey
19	(5)	69.	St. Louis
9	(2)	71.	Sherburne
8	(2)	73.	Stearns
29	(7)	82.	Washington
10	(2)	86.	Wright

QD2. What is your zip code?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-4)

QD3. Do you own or rent your residence?

348	(86)	1.	Own
56	(14)	2.	Rent
0	(-)	3.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QD4. What kind of housing unit do you live in? (DO NOT READ LIST; CODE 4-PLEX OR TRI-PLEX AS APARTMENT)

340	(85)	1.	Single family detached
14	(4)	2.	Townhouse
11	(3)	3.	Duplex or 2-unit building
24	(6)	4.	Apartment building
6	(1)	5.	Mobile home
7	(2)	6.	Condominium
0	(-)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
1		8.	DK
3		9.	RA

QD5. Are you married, single, divorced, separated, or widowed?

Freq	(%)		
264	(66)	1.	Married
89	(22)	2.	Single
30	(7)	3.	Divorced
1	(0)	4.	Separated
19	(5)	5.	Widowed
0		8.	DK
3		9.	RA

QD6. What year were you born?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'AGEMD' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 16)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-10)

QD7. What is the highest level of school you have completed? (DO NOT READ LIST. CLARIFY "HIGH SCHOOL" OR "COLLEGE")

7	(2)	01.	Less than high school
13	(3)	02.	Some high school
91	(23)	03.	High school graduate
6	(2)	04.	Some technical school
37	(9)	05.	Technical school graduate
89	(22)	06.	Some college
104	(26)	07.	College graduate (Bachelor's degree, BA, BS)
54	(14)	08.	Post graduate or professional degree (Master's, Doctorate, MS, MA, PhD, Law degree, Medical degree)
0	(-)	09.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		88.	DK
3		99.	RA

QD8. What race do you consider yourself?
(DO NOT READ LIST UNLESS NEEDED)

366	(92)	1.	White/Caucasian
5	(1)	2.	Mexican/Hispanic
7	(2)	3.	Black/African American
2	(0)	4.	American Indian
10	(2)	5.	Asian or Pacific Islander
1	(0)	6.	No dominant racial identification
7	(2)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
2		8.	DK
6		9.	RA

QD9. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'PARTY' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 19)

Freq	(%)		
91	(25)	1.	Republican
136	(37)	2.	Democrat
117	(32)	3.	Independent
26	(7)	4.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
15		8.	DK
19		9.	RA

QD9a. (IF REPUBLICAN) Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

44	(49)	1.	Strong
46	(51)	2.	Not very strong
2		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
314		.	NA

QD9b. (IF DEMOCRAT) Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

77	(57)	1.	Strong
58	(43)	2.	Not very strong
2		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
269		.	NA

QD9c. (IF INDEPENDENT, OTHER, DK, OR RA) Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or to the Democratic party?

41	(27)	1.	Republican
63	(41)	2.	Democratic
49	(32)	3.	Neither (VOLUNTEERED)
10		8.	DK
14		9.	RA
228		.	NA

QD10. Did you have a paying job last week?

Freq	(%)			
299	(74)	1.	Yes	
104	(26)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 11)
2		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 11)

QD10a. (IF YES) Were you working full-time or part-time?

246	(82)	1.	Full-time
53	(18)	2.	Part-time
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
106		.	NA

b. (IF NO) Do you consider yourself retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QD10b-1.	Retired	54 (52)	49 (48)	2	0	301	Freq (%)
QD10b-2.	Unemployed	25 (24)	78 (76)	2	0	301	
QD10b-3.	A student	7 (7)	96 (93)	2	0	301	
QD10b-4.	A homemaker	36 (35)	67 (65)	2	0	301	

QD11. How many people are living in your household now INCLUDING yourself?
(IF 01, LIVES ALONE, GO TO 13)
(IF DK, GO TO 12)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-15)

QD11a. (IF MORE THAN ONE) How many of these are under 18?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-15)

QD12. Now I'd like to know the employment status of the person in your household who contributed most to the household income in the year 2002. Is this person you or someone else in your household?

Freq	(%)			
192	(56)	1.	Respondent	(IF RESPONDENT, GO TO 13)
151	(44)	2.	Someone else	
1	(0)	3.	Someone no longer in household	(IF NOT IN HH, GO TO 13)
8		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 13)
10		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 13)
44		.	NA	

QD12a. (IF SOMEONE ELSE) Did this person have a paying job last week?

127	(84)	1.	Yes	
24	(16)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 13)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 13)
254		.	NA	

QD12a-1. (IF YES) Were they working full-time or part-time?

122	(96)	1.	Full time
5	(4)	2.	Part time
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
278		.	NA

12a-2. (IF NO) Are they retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

	YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QD12a-2a. Retired	19 (82)	4 (18)	1	0	381	Freq (%)
QD12a-2b. Unemployed	3 (13)	20 (87)	1	0	381	
QD12a-2c. A student	1 (4)	22 (96)	1	0	381	
QD12a-2d. A homemaker	0 (-)	23 (100)	1	0	381	

QD13. Was your total household income in the year 2002 above or below $60,000? (THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'INCOME' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 21)

Freq	(%)		
192	(54)	1.	Above
165	(46)	2.	Below
13		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 16)
35		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 16)

QD13a. (IF ABOVE) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in the year 2002, please stop me.

42	(25)	1.	60 to 70,000
32	(19)	2.	70 to 80,000
24	(14)	3.	80 to 90,000
24	(14)	4.	90 to 100,000
10	(6)	5.	100 to 110,000
8	(5)	6.	110 to 120,000
29	(17)	7.	120,000 or more
1		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 16)
22		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 16)
213		.	NA

QD13b. (IF BELOW) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in the year 2002, please stop me.

10	(7)	1.	Under 10,000
11	(8)	2.	10 to 20,000
23	(16)	3.	20 to 30,000
34	(23)	4.	30 to 40,000
34	(23)	5.	40 to 50,000
34	(23)	6.	50 to 60,000
9		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 16)
9		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 16)
240		.	NA

QD14. This income figure you just gave me includes the income of everyone who was living in your household in the year 2002. Is that correct?

Freq	(%)		
316	(100)	1.	Yes
0	(-)	2.	No (IF NO, REPEAT QUESTION 13)
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
89		.	NA

QD15. How many persons in the household contributed earnings or income that was part of the total household income you gave me for the year 2002?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-16)

(ASK ONLY IF UNSURE)

QD16. Are you male or female?

188	(46)	1.	Male
217	(54)	2.	Female
0		9.	RA

END. Thank you for answering all these questions. I really appreciate your time.

(IF A RESPONDENT ASKS FOR SURVEY RESULTS,
HAVE THEM CONTACT ROSSANA ARMSON AT 612-627-4282
DURING BUSINESS HOURS, 9 AM TO 5 PM.)

INTERVIEWER COMMENTS:

APPENDIX A

OPEN-ENDED VARIABLES

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT MN PROBLEM

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000	Taxes	11	2.7	2.8	2.8
10100	Income tax	8	1.9	2.0	4.8
10200	Sales tax	1	.1	.1	4.9
10300	Property tax	6	1.4	1.5	6.4
20000	Education	5	1.3	1.3	7.7
20100	Quality of educ	10	2.5	2.7	10.4
20200	Financing educ	17	4.3	4.5	14.9
30000	Environment	1	.3	.3	15.2
30100	Pollution	1	.3	.3	15.4
30102	Water quality	1	.3	.3	15.7
30103	Air pollution	1	.3	.3	16.0
30600	Weather	3	.8	.8	16.8
40000	Economy	22	5.3	5.6	22.3
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	1	.3	.3	22.6
40101	Youth unemploymt	1	.3	.3	22.9
40103	Quality of jobs	16	3.9	4.1	27.0
40104	Wages	10	2.5	2.7	29.7
40106	Quantity of jobs	62	15.4	16.1	45.7
40300	Savings/investmts	3	.6	.7	46.4
40400	Business climate	4	1.0	1.1	47.5
50000	Health care	1	.3	.3	47.7
50100	Health care-cost	41	10.2	10.6	58.4
50101	Prescr drugs-cost	7	1.8	1.9	60.2
50200	Health care-qual	1	.3	.3	60.5
50300	Health care-avail	14	3.6	3.7	64.2
50400	Health care-elderly	2	.4	.4	64.6
50401	Nursing homes	2	.5	.5	65.2
50500	Mental health	3	.6	.7	65.8
50600	Disease-general	3	.6	.7	66.5

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT MN PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
60000	Transportation	3	.8	.8	67.3
60100	Traffic	7	1.8	1.9	69.1
60200	Road construction	1	.3	.3	69.4
60700	Mass transit	1	.3	.3	69.7
60800	Snow plowing	2	.4	.4	70.1
70100	Housing-cost	6	1.4	1.5	71.5
80000	Food	1	.3	.3	71.8
80200	Shortage of food	3	.6	.7	72.5
90000	Government	10	2.4	2.5	75.0
90300	Govt programs	3	.8	.8	75.8
90400	Govt funding	3	.8	.8	76.6
90600	Federal deficit	1	.3	.3	76.9
100200	Terrorist attacks	1	.1	.1	77.0
110000	Crime	4	1.0	1.1	78.1
110100	Crim justice sys	8	2.0	2.1	80.2
110200	Drug-reltd crime	3	.6	.7	80.9
120100	Energy cost	3	.6	.7	81.5
130200	Welfare	3	.6	.7	82.2
130201	Abuse of welfare	1	.3	.3	82.4
130400	Discrimination	2	.5	.5	83.0
130500	Drugs	8	2.0	2.1	85.1
130600	Morality	12	2.9	3.1	88.2
130601	Religion	6	1.5	1.6	89.8
130700	Immigration	2	.5	.5	90.3
130800	Poverty	7	1.8	1.9	92.2
131000	Homeless	3	.8	.8	93.0

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT MN PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
140000	Family	3	.8	.8	93.8
140200	Child raising	3	.6	.7	94.4
150000	Other	22	5.3	5.6	100.0
Total valid		386	95.4	100.0	
888888	DK	17	4.2		
999999	RA	2	.4		
Total missing		19	4.6		
Total		405	100.0		

APPENDIX B

NUMERIC VARIABLES

QD1 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Aitkin	2	.5	.5	.5
2 Anoka	28	6.9	6.9	7.4
3 Becker	3	.6	.6	8.0
4 Beltrami	3	.6	.6	8.6
5 Benton	3	.8	.8	9.4
7 Blue Earth	5	1.3	1.3	10.7
8 Brown	2	.4	.4	11.0
9 Carlton	4	.9	.9	11.9
10 Carver	8	2.0	2.0	14.0
11 Cass	3	.8	.8	14.7
12 Chippewa	2	.4	.4	15.1
13 Chisago	7	1.8	1.8	16.9
14 Clay	2	.5	.5	17.4
17 Cottonwood	3	.6	.6	18.0
18 Crow Wing	3	.8	.8	18.8
19 Dakota	34	8.5	8.5	27.3
20 Dodge	2	.4	.4	27.7
21 Douglas	1	.1	.1	27.8
23 Fillmore	2	.5	.5	28.3
24 Freeborn	3	.8	.8	29.1
25 Goodhue	2	.5	.5	29.6
26 Grant	1	.1	.1	29.7
27 Hennepin	81	20.1	20.1	49.7
29 Hubbard	1	.1	.1	49.9
30 Isanti	2	.4	.4	50.3
31 Itasca	5	1.1	1.1	51.4
32 Jackson	1	.3	.3	51.6
33 Kanabec	1	.1	.1	51.8
40 Le Sueur	4	.9	.9	52.7
42 Lyon	4	.9	.9	53.6
43 McLeod	4	.9	.9	54.4
45 Marshall	1	.3	.3	54.7
46 Martin	2	.5	.5	55.2
48 Mille Lacs	1	.3	.3	55.5
49 Morrison	2	.4	.4	55.8
50 Mower	3	.8	.8	56.6
51 Murray	1	.1	.1	56.7
52 Nicollet	2	.5	.5	57.2
53 Nobles	2	.4	.4	57.6

QD1 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
54	Norman	2	.4	.4	58.0
55	Olmsted	10	2.5	2.5	60.5
56	Otter Tail	4	1.0	1.0	61.5
57	Pennington	1	.1	.1	61.7
58	Pine	2	.5	.5	62.2
59	Pipestone	1	.3	.3	62.4
61	Pope	1	.1	.1	62.6
62	Ramsey	45	11.0	11.0	73.6
64	Redwood	2	.5	.5	74.1
65	Renville	2	.5	.5	74.6
66	Rice	4	.9	.9	75.5
67	Rock	1	.3	.3	75.8
69	St Louis	19	4.7	4.7	80.5
70	Scott	7	1.8	1.8	82.2
71	Sherburne	9	2.3	2.3	84.5
72	Sibley	1	.3	.3	84.8
73	Stearns	8	2.0	2.0	86.8
74	Steele	1	.3	.3	87.1
77	Todd	2	.5	.5	87.6
79	Wabasha	2	.5	.5	88.1
80	Wadena	2	.4	.4	88.5
81	Waseca	1	.3	.3	88.7
82	Washington	29	7.2	7.2	95.9
84	Wilkin	1	.3	.3	96.2
85	Winona	5	1.3	1.3	97.5
86	Wright	10	2.4	2.4	99.9
87	Yellow Medicine	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total		405	100.0	100.0	

QD2 ZIP CODE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55003	1	.3	.3	.3
55005	1	.3	.3	.5
55006	1	.3	.3	.8
55014	1	.1	.1	.9
55016	1	.3	.3	1.2
55020	1	.3	.3	1.4
55021	2	.4	.4	1.8
55024	3	.8	.8	2.6
55025	3	.6	.6	3.2
55027	2	.4	.4	3.6
55031	1	.3	.3	3.9
55033	3	.6	.6	4.5
55037	1	.3	.3	4.8
55038	1	.3	.3	5.1
55040	1	.3	.3	5.3
55044	3	.6	.6	6.0
55045	2	.5	.5	6.5
55046	1	.3	.3	6.7
55051	1	.1	.1	6.9
55055	1	.3	.3	7.1
55056	3	.8	.8	7.9
55057	1	.3	.3	8.2
55060	1	.3	.3	8.4
55066	1	.1	.1	8.6
55068	3	.6	.6	9.2
55071	3	.6	.6	9.9
55073	1	.3	.3	10.1
55075	2	.5	.5	10.6
55076	3	.6	.6	11.3
55082	4	1.0	1.0	12.3
55084	1	.3	.3	12.6
55089	1	.3	.3	12.8
55101	4	.9	.9	13.7
55102	1	.3	.3	14.0
55103	1	.1	.1	14.1
55104	1	.1	.1	14.3
55105	8	1.9	1.9	16.2
55106	6	1.5	1.6	17.8
55108	1	.1	.1	17.9

QD2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55109	2	.4	.4	18.3
55110	7	1.6	1.7	20.0
55112	8	1.9	1.9	21.9
55113	6	1.5	1.6	23.5
55115	3	.6	.6	24.1
55116	1	.3	.3	24.4
55117	5	1.3	1.3	25.7
55118	3	.8	.8	26.5
55119	1	.3	.3	26.7
55122	1	.3	.3	27.0
55123	2	.4	.4	27.4
55124	4	.9	.9	28.3
55125	5	1.3	1.3	29.6
55127	2	.4	.4	30.0
55128	5	1.3	1.3	31.3
55275	1	.3	.3	31.5
55303	3	.8	.8	32.3
55304	5	1.1	1.2	33.5
55307	1	.3	.3	33.7
55309	1	.3	.3	34.0
55313	3	.8	.8	34.8
55316	1	.3	.3	35.0
55317	2	.5	.5	35.5
55318	2	.5	.5	36.1
55320	1	.1	.1	36.2
55321	2	.4	.4	36.6
55330	4	1.0	1.0	37.6
55331	3	.8	.8	38.4
55336	2	.5	.5	38.9
55337	8	1.9	1.9	40.9
55340	2	.4	.4	41.2
55343	4	.9	.9	42.2
55345	1	.1	.1	42.3
55346	4	.9	.9	43.2
55347	6	1.4	1.4	44.6
55350	2	.4	.4	45.0
55362	3	.8	.8	45.8
55364	1	.3	.3	46.0
55369	4	.9	.9	47.0

QD2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55371	2	.5	.5	47.5
55372	2	.5	.5	48.0
55376	1	.3	.3	48.2
55379	3	.6	.6	48.9
55386	1	.3	.3	49.2
55387	2	.5	.5	49.7
55388	1	.3	.3	49.9
55391	2	.5	.5	50.5
55398	1	.3	.3	50.7
55403	1	.1	.1	50.8
55406	5	1.1	1.2	52.0
55407	3	.8	.8	52.8
55408	1	.3	.3	53.0
55409	2	.4	.4	53.4
55410	2	.4	.4	53.8
55411	1	.1	.1	54.0
55414	1	.1	.1	54.1
55416	2	.5	.5	54.6
55417	3	.8	.8	55.4
55418	3	.6	.6	56.0
55420	1	.1	.1	56.2
55421	3	.6	.6	56.8
55422	2	.5	.5	57.3
55423	6	1.5	1.6	58.9
55424	1	.1	.1	59.0
55425	1	.3	.3	59.3
55426	3	.6	.6	59.9
55427	4	.9	.9	60.8
55430	1	.3	.3	61.1
55431	1	.3	.3	61.3
55432	3	.6	.6	62.0
55433	4	1.0	1.0	63.0
55434	4	1.0	1.0	64.1
55435	1	.3	.3	64.3
55438	3	.6	.6	65.0
55439	2	.5	.5	65.5
55443	1	.1	.1	65.6
55446	1	.1	.1	65.8
55447	2	.4	.4	66.1

QD2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55448	2	.4	.4	66.5
55449	1	.3	.3	66.8
55455	1	.1	.1	66.9
55616	1	.3	.3	67.2
55719	1	.1	.1	67.3
55721	3	.6	.6	68.0
55723	1	.3	.3	68.2
55724	2	.5	.5	68.7
55732	1	.3	.3	69.0
55733	1	.1	.1	69.1
55734	2	.4	.4	69.5
55744	3	.6	.6	70.2
55746	1	.3	.3	70.4
55749	1	.3	.3	70.7
55776	1	.3	.3	70.9
55779	1	.3	.3	71.2
55792	1	.3	.3	71.5
55797	1	.3	.3	71.7
55802	1	.3	.3	72.0
55804	4	1.0	1.0	73.0
55807	1	.1	.1	73.2
55811	2	.4	.4	73.5
55831	1	.3	.3	73.8
55901	6	1.5	1.6	75.4
55902	1	.3	.3	75.6
55904	2	.4	.4	76.0
55912	3	.6	.6	76.7
55920	2	.4	.4	77.0
55927	1	.1	.1	77.2
55936	1	.1	.1	77.3
55944	1	.3	.3	77.6
55945	1	.3	.3	77.8
55959	1	.3	.3	78.1
55964	1	.3	.3	78.3
55965	1	.3	.3	78.6
55971	1	.3	.3	78.9
55987	4	1.0	1.0	79.9
56001	3	.6	.6	80.5
56007	2	.5	.5	81.1

QD2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
56009	1	.3	.3	81.3
56010	1	.3	.3	81.6
56011	1	.3	.3	81.8
56031	1	.1	.1	82.0
56054	1	.3	.3	82.2
56057	2	.4	.4	82.6
56063	2	.4	.4	83.0
56069	1	.3	.3	83.3
56071	2	.4	.4	83.7
56073	2	.4	.4	84.0
56082	2	.5	.5	84.6
56083	1	.3	.3	84.8
56093	1	.1	.1	85.0
56096	1	.1	.1	85.1
56122	1	.1	.1	85.2
56137	1	.3	.3	85.5
56152	1	.1	.1	85.6
56156	1	.3	.3	85.9
56159	1	.1	.1	86.0
56164	1	.3	.3	86.3
56165	1	.3	.3	86.5
56183	1	.3	.3	86.8
56220	1	.1	.1	86.9
56222	2	.4	.4	87.3
56239	1	.3	.3	87.5
56258	2	.4	.4	87.9
56264	1	.3	.3	88.2
56277	1	.3	.3	88.5
56285	1	.3	.3	88.7
56293	2	.4	.4	89.1
56303	1	.3	.3	89.4
56304	1	.3	.3	89.6
56307	1	.1	.1	89.8
56308	1	.1	.1	89.9
56310	2	.4	.4	90.3
56320	2	.4	.4	90.7
56329	1	.3	.3	90.9
56345	1	.3	.3	91.2
56347	1	.3	.3	91.4

QD6 YEAR BORN (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1952	12	2.9	3.0	37.3
1953	9	2.3	2.4	39.7
1954	9	2.2	2.2	41.9
1955	13	3.3	3.4	45.3
1956	15	3.7	3.8	49.1
1957	16	3.9	4.1	53.2
1958	8	1.9	2.0	55.2
1959	14	3.6	3.7	58.9
1960	10	2.5	2.6	61.5
1961	14	3.4	3.5	65.0
1962	7	1.8	1.8	66.9
1963	7	1.8	1.8	68.7
1964	9	2.3	2.4	71.1
1965	5	1.1	1.2	72.3
1966	7	1.8	1.8	74.1
1967	5	1.1	1.2	75.3
1968	5	1.3	1.3	76.6
1969	3	.8	.8	77.4
1970	6	1.4	1.4	78.8
1971	5	1.3	1.3	80.2
1972	6	1.4	1.4	81.6
1973	6	1.4	1.4	83.0
1974	3	.8	.8	83.8
1975	5	1.3	1.3	85.2
1976	3	.8	.8	85.9
1977	8	1.9	2.0	87.9
1978	6	1.5	1.6	89.5
1979	7	1.6	1.7	91.2
1980	6	1.4	1.4	92.6
1981	7	1.8	1.8	94.5
1982	6	1.5	1.6	96.1

QD6 YEAR BORN (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1983	3	.6	.7	96.7
1984	4	.9	.9	97.6
1985	9	2.3	2.4	100.0
Total valid	391	96.6	100.0	
8888 DK	2	.5		
9999 RA	12	2.9		
Total missing	14	3.4		
Total	405	100.0		

AGE AGE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
19	9	2.3	2.4	2.4
20	4	.9	.9	3.3
21	3	.6	.7	3.9
22	6	1.5	1.6	5.5
23	7	1.8	1.8	7.4
24	6	1.4	1.4	8.8
25	7	1.6	1.7	10.5
26	6	1.5	1.6	12.1
27	8	1.9	2.0	14.1
28	3	.8	.8	14.8
29	5	1.3	1.3	16.2
30	3	.8	.8	17.0
31	6	1.4	1.4	18.4
32	6	1.4	1.4	19.8
33	5	1.3	1.3	21.2
34	6	1.4	1.4	22.6
35	3	.8	.8	23.4
36	5	1.3	1.3	24.7
37	5	1.1	1.2	25.9

AGE **AGE OF RESPONDENT** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
38	7	1.8	1.8	27.7
39	5	1.1	1.2	28.9
40	9	2.3	2.4	31.3
41	7	1.8	1.8	33.1
42	7	1.8	1.8	35.0
43	14	3.4	3.5	38.5
44	10	2.5	2.6	41.1
45	14	3.6	3.7	44.8
46	8	1.9	2.0	46.8
47	16	3.9	4.1	50.9
48	15	3.7	3.8	54.7
49	13	3.3	3.4	58.1
50	9	2.2	2.2	60.3
51	9	2.3	2.4	62.7
52	12	2.9	3.0	65.7
53	6	1.5	1.6	67.3
54	12	3.0	3.2	70.4
55	5	1.1	1.2	71.6
56	8	2.0	2.1	73.7
57	7	1.6	1.7	75.4
58	5	1.3	1.3	76.7
59	7	1.8	1.8	78.6
60	5	1.1	1.2	79.8
61	8	2.0	2.1	81.9
62	2	.4	.4	82.3
63	6	1.5	1.6	83.8
64	7	1.8	1.8	85.7
65	4	.9	.9	86.6
66	2	.5	.5	87.1
67	5	1.1	1.2	88.3
68	3	.8	.8	89.1
69	4	.9	.9	90.0
70	3	.8	.8	90.8
72	2	.5	.5	91.3
73	7	1.6	1.7	93.0
74	3	.6	.7	93.7
75	2	.4	.4	94.1
76	5	1.1	1.2	95.3
77	1	.1	.1	95.4

AGE **AGE OF RESPONDENT** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
78	5	1.1	1.2	96.6
79	1	.3	.3	96.8
80	1	.3	.3	97.1
81	4	1.0	1.1	98.2
82	2	.4	.4	98.6
83	1	.3	.3	98.8
85	1	.3	.3	99.1
86	1	.1	.1	99.2
87	1	.3	.3	99.5
90	1	.3	.3	99.7
91	1	.1	.1	99.9
92	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total valid	391	96.6	100.0	
Missing 99 DK/RA	14	3.4		
Total	405	100.0		

QD11 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	44	10.8	10.9	10.9
2	140	34.6	35.1	46.0
3	69	17.1	17.4	63.4
4	89	22.1	22.4	85.7
5	35	8.8	8.9	94.6
6	13	3.2	3.2	97.8
7	1	.3	.3	98.1
8	7	1.6	1.7	99.7
10	1	.3	.3	100.0
Total valid	400	98.7	100.0	
99 RA Missing	5	1.3		
Total	405	100.0		

QD11A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER 18

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	205	50.6	57.6	57.6
1	59	14.5	16.5	74.0
2	64	15.7	17.9	91.9
3	20	4.8	5.5	97.4
4	5	1.1	1.3	98.7
5	3	.6	.7	99.4
6	1	.3	.3	99.7
8	1	.3	.3	100.0
Total valid	356	87.9	100.0	
System Missing	49	12.1		
Total	405	100.0		

QD15 # OF PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED TO 2002 HH INCOME

	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	1	82	20.3	26.2	26.2
	2	202	49.9	64.3	90.5
	3	23	5.6	7.2	97.7
	4	7	1.8	2.3	100.0
	Total valid	314	77.5	100.0	
	88 DK	2	.4		
	99 RA	1	.1		
	System	89	22.0		
	Total missing	91	22.5		
Total		405	100.0		

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS OF CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

Certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, and to aid interpretations of the variables used in this survey to summarize multi-variable composites, such as the respondent's employment status or household size. In this Appendix, the variables are operationally defined, and the SPSS Windows statements are presented which were used to construct each variable. The distributions for these variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report.

AGE — Age of respondent in years (uncollapsed). This variable was constructed by subtracting the respondent's year of birth from 2004. Those who refused to give their year of birth were assigned a value of 99 and defined as missing.

```
COMPUTE AGE = 2004 - QD6.
IF (QD6 = 8888 OR QD6 = 9999)AGE = 99.
VARIABLE LABELS AGE 'AGE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS AGE 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGE (99).
FORMAT AGE (F2.0).
```

AGEMD — Age of respondent in years, collapsed into 6 midpoint categories. This variable recodes AGE so that 18 through 24 year olds are in group 1, 25 through 34 year olds are in group 2, 35 through 44 year olds are in group 3, 45 through 54 year olds are in group 4, 55 through 64 year olds are in group 5, and those 65 and older are in group 6. Those refusing to give their ages were assigned to category 99.

```
COMPUTE AGEMD=AGE.
RECODE AGEMD (LO THRU 24=1) (25 THRU 34=2) (35 THRU 44=3)
        (45 THRU 54=4) (55 THRU 64=5) (65 THRU 98=6) (99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS AGEMD 'AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS AGEMD 1 '18 - 24' 2 '25 - 34' 3 '35 - 44' 4 '45 - 54' 5 '55 - 64'
        6 '65 and older' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGEMD (99).
FORMAT AGEMD (F2.0).
```

RACE — Respondent's self-reported racial or ethnic background. The original variable D8 was recoded into White and Black, and the remaining individuals are combined into an 'other' category.

```
COMPUTE RACE = QD8.
RECODE RACE (1=1) (3=2) (2,4 THRU 7=3) (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS RACE 'RACE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS RACE 1 'White' 2 'Black' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES RACE (9).
FORMAT RACE (F1.0).
```

GENDER Gender of respondent. This variable is merely the D16 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the datafile users.

```
COMPUTE GENDER = QD16.
VARIABLE LABELS GENDER 'RESPONDENT'S GENDER'.
VALUE LABELS GENDER 1 'Male' 2 'Female'.
FORMAT GENDER (F1.0).
```

EDUC Educational level of respondent. This variable is merely the D7 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE EDUC = QD7.
RECODE EDUC (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS EDUC 'RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION'.
VALUE LABELS EDUC  01 'Less than HS' 02 'Some HS' 03 'HS graduate'
        04 'Some tech school' 05 'Tech school grad' 06 'Some college'
        07 'College graduate' 08 'Postgrad/prof degree' 09 'Other' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES EDUC (99).
FORMAT EDUC (F2.0).
```

MARSTAT Marital status of respondent. This variable is merely the D5 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE MARSTAT = QD5.
RECODE MARSTAT (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS MARSTAT 'MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS MARSTAT 1 'Married' 2 'Single' 3 'Divorced' 4 'Separated'
        5 'Widowed' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES MARSTAT (9).
FORMAT MARSTAT (F1.0).
```

WKSTATUS Respondent's employment status. This variable was constructed from the working variables D10, D10a, and D10b-1 through D10b-4 and is prioritized so that those respondents who have more than one status, for example, women who have a part time job and who are housewives, are assigned to the working category status as opposed to the housewife (or retiree, student...) category. Full-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 1; part-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 2; those who are unemployed are in WKSTATUS value 3; individuals who are students and retirees and do not have paying jobs are in WKSTATUS values 4 and 5, respectively. Individuals who are homemakers and who do not have paying jobs outside the home are in WKSTATUS value 6.

```
COMPUTE WKSTATUS = 0.
IF (QD10A = 1)WKSTATUS = 1.
IF (QD10A = 2)WKSTATUS = 2.
IF (QD10A = 8)WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QD10A = 9)WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QD10B4 = 1)WKSTATUS = 6.
IF (QD10B1 = 1)WKSTATUS = 5.
IF (QD10B3 = 1)WKSTATUS = 4.
IF (QD10B2 = 1)WKSTATUS = 3.
IF (QD10 = 8) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QD10 = 9) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QD10B1=8 AND QD10B2=8 AND QD10B3=8 AND QD10B4=8)
        WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QD10B1=9 AND QD10B2=9 AND QD10B3=9 AND QD10B4=9)
        WKSTATUS = 9.
VARIABLE LABELS WKSTATUS 'WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS  WKSTATUS  1 'Worked full time' 2 'Worked part time'
        3 'Unemployed' 4 'Student' 5 'Retired' 6 'Homemaker' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES WKSTATUS (9).
FORMAT WKSTATUS (F1.0).
```

PARTYID Political party identification of respondent. This variable indicates strength of political affilitation as well as party identification. It represents a composite of questions D9a, D9b, and D9c.

```
COMPUTE PARTYID = 0.
IF (QD9A = 1) PARTYID=7.
IF (QD9A = 2) PARTYID=6.
IF (QD9C = 1) PARTYID=5.
IF (QD9C = 3) PARTYID=4.
IF (QD9C = 2) PARTYID=3.
IF (QD9B = 2) PARTYID=2.
IF (QD9B = 1) PARTYID=1.
IF (QD9A=8 OR QD9A=9 OR QD9B=8 OR QD9B=9 OR QD9C=8 OR QD9C=9)
        PARTYID=9.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTYID 'POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION'.
VALUE LABELS PARTYID 1 'Strong Dem' 2 'Weak Dem' 3 'Indep Dem'
        4 'Indep Ind' 5 'Indep Rep' 6 'Weak Rep' 7 'Strong Rep' 9 'Apolitical'.
MISSING VALUES PARTYID (9)
FORMAT PARTYID (F1.0).
```

PARTY This is the recoded version of the political party identification variable PARTYID. The Democratic category includes Independents who think of themselves as closer to the Democratic party as well strong and weak Democrats. A comparable procedure is followed for the Republican category. The only people who remain in the Independent category are those individuals who do not think of themselves as close to either of the major political parties.

```
COMPUTE PARTY = 9.
IF (PARTYID = 7 OR PARTYID = 6 OR PARTYID = 5) PARTY=3.
IF (PARTYID = 1 OR PARTYID = 2 OR PARTYID = 3) PARTY=1.
IF (PARTYID = 4) PARTY = 2.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTY 'POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS PARTY 1 'Democratic' 2 'Independent' 3 'Republican' 9 'Apolitical'.
MISSING VALUES PARTY (9).
FORMAT PARTY (F1.0).
```

HHCOMP This variable is constructed from the marital status of the respondent and the number of children reported living in the household. Respondents who were married, and had children living in the home were assigned a value of 1. Those who were married, and had no children living in the home were assigned a value of 2. Individuals who were divorced, separated, widowed, or single, and who had children in the home were assigned a value of 3. Singles without children were assigned a 4.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QD5.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QD11A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (3,4,5 = 2)/TEMPVAR2 (SYSMISS=0).
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 2.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 1.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 4.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 3.
IF (TEMPVAR GE 8)HHCOMP = 9.
IF (TEMPVAR2 GE 88)HHCOMP = 9.
MISSING VALUES HHCOMP (9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHCOMP 'HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION'.
VALUE LABELS HHCOMP 1 'Married, kids' 2 'Married, no kids'
        3 'Single parent' 4 'Single, no kids' 9 'DK/RA'.
FORMAT TEMPVAR HHCOMP (F2.0).
```

HHSIZE The total number of people reported to be living in the household. This variable is derived from D11, and recoded so that the value 3 represents households with 3 or 4 persons living in the household, and value 4 represents those households in which more than 4 persons live.

```
COMPUTE HHSIZE = QD11.
RECODE HHSIZE (3,4 = 3)(5 THRU 87 = 4)(88,99 = 9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHSIZE 'HOUSEHOLD SIZE'.
VALUE LABELS HHSIZE 1 'One person' 2 'Two people' 3 '3 or 4 people'
        4 '5 or more people' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES HHSIZE (9).
FORMAT HHSIZE (F2.0).
```

NADULTS The number of adult members living in the respondent's household, including him/her self. This variable was constructed by taking the total number of individuals living in the household (D11), and subtracting the total number of children (18 or younger) reported to be living in the household (D11a). Since this variable was used in the construction of the weighting variable, the few missing cases were assigned to the 1 category.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QD11A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (88,99, SYSMISS = 0).
COMPUTE NADULTS = QD11 - TEMPVAR.
IF (QD11 GE 88) NADULTS = 1.
VARIABLE LABELS NADULTS 'NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD'.
FORMAT NADULTS (F2.0).
```

NKIDS The number of household members who are under 18 years of age. This variable is merely the D11a variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE NKIDS = QD11A.
RECODE NKIDS (SYSMISS = 0)(88,99 = 99).
VARIABLE LABELS NKIDS 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD'.
VALUE LABELS NKIDS 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUE NKIDS(99).
FORMAT NKIDS (F2.0).
```

INCOME Reported household income level for 2002. This variable represents a composite of questions D13 through D13b. The categories of INCOME are those under D13a and D13b.

```
COMPUTE INCOME = 99.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QD13A.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QD13B.
RECODE TEMPVAR (1=7) (2=8) (3=9) (4=10) (5=11) (6=12) (7=13) (8=99)
        (9=99)/TEMPVAR2 (8=99)(9=99).
IF (QD13 = 1)INCOME = TEMPVAR.
IF (QD13 = 2)INCOME = TEMPVAR2.
RECODE INCOME (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS INCOME 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME'.
VALUE LABELS INCOME 1 'Under $10,000' 2 '$10 to 20,000' 3 '$20 to 30,000'
        4 '$30 to 40,000' 5 '$40 to 50,000' 6 '$50 to 60,000'
        7 '$60 to 70,000' 8 '$70 to 80,000' 9 '$80 to 90,000'
        10 '$90 to 100,000' 11 '$100 to 110,000' 12 '$110 to 120,000'
        13 '$120,000 or more' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES INCOME (99).
FORMAT INCOME (F2.0).
```

CITY City where the respondent lives. This is a recoded version of zip code, so it is only an approximation of actual city of residence.

```
COMPUTE CITY = 3.
IF (QD2 = 55401 OR QD2 = 55402 OR QD2 = 55403 OR QD2 = 55404 OR
        QD2 = 55405 OR QD2 = 55406 OR QD2 = 55407 OR QD2 = 55408
        OR QD2 = 55409 OR QD2 = 55410 OR QD2 = 55411 OR
        QD2 = 55412 OR QD2 = 55413 OR QD2 = 55414 OR QD2 = 55415
        OR QD2 = 55416 OR QD2 = 55417 OR QD2 = 55418 OR
        QD2 = 55419 OR QD2 = 55454 OR QD2 = 55455 OR QD2 = 55440)
        CITY=1.
IF (QD2 = 55101 OR QD2 = 55102 OR QD2 = 55103 OR QD2 = 55104 OR
        QD2 = 55105 OR QD2 = 55106 OR QD2 = 55107 OR QD2 = 55108
        OR QD2 = 55116 OR QD2 = 55117 OR QD2 = 55119) CITY=2.
IF (QD2 = 88888 OR QD2 = 99999) CITY=9.
VARIABLE LABELS CITY 'CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES'.
VALUE LABELS CITY 1 'Minneapolis' 2 'St Paul' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES CITY (9).
FORMAT CITY (F2.0).
```

COUNTY County in which the respondent reports living. COUNTY is an unrecoded duplicate of question D1.

```
COMPUTE COUNTY = QD1.
RECODE COUNTY (88=99).
VARIABLE LABELS COUNTY 'COUNTY OF RESIDENCE'.
VALUE LABELS COUNTY 1 'Aitkin' 2 'Anoka' 3 'Becker' 4 'Beltrami' 5 'Benton'
        6 'Big Stone' 7 'Blue Earth' 8 'Brown' 9 'Carlton' 10 'Carver' 11 'Cass'
        12 'Chippewa' 13 'Chisago' 14 'Clay' 15 'Clearwater' 16 'Cook'
        17 'Cottonwood' 18 'Crow Wing' 19 'Dakota' 20 'Dodge'
        21 'Douglas' 22 'Faribault' 23 'Fillmore' 24 'Freeborn' 25 'Goodhue'
        26 'Grant' 27 'Hennepin' 28 'Houston' 29 'Hubbard' 30 'Isanti'
        31 'Itasca' 32 'Jackson' 33 'Kanabec' 34 'Kandiyohi' 35 'Kittson'
        36 'Koochiching' 37 'Lac Qui Parle' 38 'Lake' 39 'Lake of the Woods'
        40 'Le Sueur' 41 'Lincoln' 42 'Lyon' 43 'McLeod' 44 'Mahnomen'
        45 'Marshall' 46 'Martin' 47 'Meeker' 48 'Mille Lacs' 49 'Morrison'
        50 'Mower' 51 'Murray' 52 'Nicoller' 53 'Nobles' 54 'Norman'
        55 'Olmsted' 56 'Ottertail' 57 'Pennington' 58 'Pine' 59 'Pipestone'
        60 'Polk' 61 'Pope' 62 'Ramsey' 63 'Red Lake' 64 'Redwood'
        65 'Renville' 66 'Rice' 67 'Rock' 68 'Roseau' 69 'St Louis' 70 'Scott'
        71 'Sherburne' 72 'Sibley' 73 'Stearns' 74 'Steele' 75 'Stevens'
        76 'Swift' 77 'Todd' 78 'Traverse' 79 'Wabasha' 80 'Wadena'
        81 'Waseca' 82 'Washington' 83 'Watonwan' 84 'Wilkin' 85 'Winona'
        86 'Wright' 87 'Yellow Medicine'.
FORMAT COUNTY (F2.0).
```

DDREGION Development District or Financial Planning Region in the State of Minnesota. The state is divided geographically into 13 regions, where district 11 represents the seven county metro area. The variable is constructed through recoding the variable COUNTY into the appropriate region. Non-responses to the county variable were assigned a missing code of 99.

```
COMPUTE DDREGION=COUNTY.
RECODE DDREGION (35,45,54,57,60,63,68=1) (4,15,29,39,44=2)
        (1,9,16,31,36,38,69,72=3) (3,14,21,26,56,61,75,78,84=4)
        (11,18,49,77,80=5) (34,43,47,65=6) (6,12,37,76,87=7)
        (13,30,33,48,58=8) (5,71,73,86=9) (17,32,41,42,51,53,59,64,67=10)
        (7,8,22,40,46,52,71,81,83=11) (20,23,24,25,28,50,55,66,74,79,85=12)
        (2,10,19,27,62,70,82=13).
VARIABLE LABELS DDREGION 'DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT REGION'.
VALUE LABELS DDREGION 1 'District 1' 2 'District 2' 3 'District 3' 4 'District 4'
        5 'District 5' 6 'District 6E' 7 'District 6W' 8 'District 7E'
        9 'District 7W' 10 'District 8' 11 'District 9' 12 'District 10'
        13 'District 11'.
FORMAT DDREGION (F2.0).
```

GEOREGN Geographic area of household. Recoded version of the variable DDREGION, so the state is broken up into six areas, as follows: Northwest (regions 1,2); Northeast (region 3); Central (regions 4 through 7W); Southwest (regions 8,9); Southeast (region 10); Metro (region 11).

```
COMPUTE GEOREGN=DDREGION.
RECODE GEOREGN (1,2=1) (3=2) (4 THRU 9=3) (10,11=4) (12=5) (13=6).
VARIABLE LABELS GEOREGN 'GEOGRAPHIC REGION OF MINNESOTA'.
VALUE LABELS GEOREGN 1 'Northwest' 2 'Northeast' 3 'Central' 4 'Southwest'
        5 'Southeast' 6 'Metro'.
FORMAT GEOREGN (F1.0).
```

METRO Respondent's area of residence is in the Twin Cities Metro Area or outside the metro area. Respondents living in DDREGION code (13), actually District #11, were assigned to value 2, Twin Cities area residents, while others were assigned to value 1.

```
COMPUTE METRO=DDREGION.
RECODE METRO (13=2) (99=9) (ELSE=1).
VARIABLE LABELS METRO 'GREATER MN OR TWIN CITIES AREA'.
VALUE LABELS METRO 1 'Greater Minnesota' 2 'Twin Cities area'.
FORMAT METRO (F1.0).
```

WGHT Case-weighting factor to adjust for household size bias in the final sample of completed interviews. This variable weights each respondent's representation in the sample according to the number of adult members living in the household, with the purpose being to downweight respondents living in one-adult households, and upweight those living in two or more person households. The weighting factor was derived by looking at a frequency distribution of NADULTS in UNWEIGHTED form, and making the following computation:

VALUE		FREQUENCY (n)		PRODUCT
1	x	n	=	n
2	x	n	=	nn
3	x	n	=	nnn
4	x	n	=	nnnn
5	x	n	=	nnnnn
6	x	n	=	nnnnnn
		SUM		nnnnnnnnn

Weighting factor = sampling size (405)/sum of NADULTS.

For the MSS sample the weighting factor is approximately 0.5139593. Each respondent is assigned a case weight by multiplying his/her value of NADULTS by this weighting factor. This is accomplished in SPSS using the following statements:

```
COMPUTE WGHT=(NADULTS * 405/788).
VARIABLE LABELS WGHT 'CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR'.
WEIGHT BY WGHT.
FORMAT WGHT (F17.16).
```

APPENDIX D

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES

CDOC DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
124	24	5.8	5.8	5.8
125	20	4.8	4.8	10.7
126	24	6.0	6.0	16.6
127	25	6.1	6.1	22.7
128	15	3.8	3.8	26.5
129	32	7.9	7.9	34.4
131	24	5.8	5.8	40.2
201	21	5.2	5.2	45.4
202	19	4.6	4.6	50.0
203	14	3.6	3.6	53.6
204	7	1.8	1.8	55.3
205	25	6.1	6.1	61.4
207	14	3.4	3.4	64.8
208	11	2.8	2.8	67.6
209	17	4.2	4.2	71.8
210	14	3.4	3.4	75.3
211	16	4.1	4.1	79.3
212	17	4.3	4.3	83.6
214	12	2.9	2.9	86.5
215	8	2.0	2.0	88.6
216	8	1.9	1.9	90.5
217	2	.5	.5	91.0
218	4	.9	.9	91.9
219	10	2.5	2.5	94.4
221	1	.1	.1	94.5
222	2	.5	.5	95.1
223	6	1.4	1.4	96.4
224	10	2.4	2.4	98.9
225	5	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

CIID MCSR INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
4	7	1.8	1.8	1.8
6	13	3.3	3.3	5.1
7	20	4.9	4.9	10.0
10	23	5.6	5.6	15.6
11	13	3.3	3.3	18.9
12	11	2.7	2.7	21.6
13	17	4.2	4.2	25.8
15	17	4.3	4.3	30.1
16	9	2.2	2.2	32.2
17	28	7.0	7.0	39.2
19	16	3.9	3.9	43.1
21	8	2.0	2.0	45.2
22	10	2.4	2.4	47.6
24	9	2.3	2.3	49.9
25	14	3.6	3.6	53.4
29	16	4.1	4.1	57.5
33	12	2.9	2.9	60.4
34	10	2.4	2.4	62.8
38	11	2.7	2.7	65.5
40	9	2.2	2.2	67.6
41	19	4.6	4.6	72.2
43	7	1.8	1.8	74.0
44	25	6.1	6.1	80.1
46	12	3.0	3.0	83.1
48	20	4.8	4.8	87.9
51	22	5.5	5.5	93.4
53	25	6.2	6.2	99.6
55	2	.4	.4	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

TIME LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
5	4	1.0	1.0	1.0
6	13	3.2	3.2	4.2
7	47	11.5	11.5	15.7
8	63	15.5	15.5	31.2
9	88	21.7	21.7	52.9
10	69	17.1	17.1	70.1
11	28	6.9	6.9	76.9
12	31	7.7	7.7	84.6
13	14	3.6	3.6	88.2
14	13	3.2	3.2	91.4
15	17	4.2	4.2	95.6
16	6	1.5	1.5	97.1
17	5	1.3	1.3	98.4
18	3	.6	.6	99.0
19	2	.4	.4	99.4
20	2	.5	.5	99.9
22	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

MONITOR INTERVIEW MONITORED BY SUPERVISOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Yes	138	34.1	34.1	34.1
2 No	267	65.9	65.9	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

CRCON REFUSAL CONVERSION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Yes	64	15.9	15.9	15.9
2 No	341	84.1	84.1	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

CCONT NUMBER OF CONTACTS TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	113	27.9	27.9	27.9
2	62	15.4	15.4	43.3
3	54	13.5	13.5	56.7
4	46	11.4	11.4	68.1
5	28	7.0	7.0	75.1
6	22	5.5	5.5	80.6
7	14	3.6	3.6	84.1
8	8	2.0	2.0	86.2
9	14	3.4	3.4	89.6
10	8	1.9	1.9	91.5
11	7	1.8	1.8	93.3
12	4	1.0	1.0	94.3
13	5	1.3	1.3	95.6
14	4	1.0	1.0	96.6
15	2	.4	.4	97.0
16	2	.5	.5	97.5
17	2	.4	.4	97.8
18	2	.4	.4	98.2
19	1	.3	.3	98.5
22	3	.6	.6	99.1
23	2	.5	.5	99.6
30	2	.4	.4	100.0
Total	405	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX E

ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS

Appendix E contains brief explanations for the contact record disposition categories and copies of the administrative forms used in MSS 2003. There were two primary administrative forms: the contact record with callback/refusal forms on the back, and the interviewer introduction. Contact records were used to record the time and status of each attempted contact with a respondent, the interviewer ID, and the final disposition of each attempted contact.

INTRODUCTION

MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY 2003 - PART 2

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. We're doing a study about state issues such as quality of life and other important issues.

C. I need to talk to the person in your household who is 18 or older and had the most RECENT birthday. Would that be you or someone else in your household?

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS, SAY, "It's a method of randomly selecting people within the household.")

D. Your answers will be put with a lot of other people's, so you can't be identified in any way. If there are questions you don't care to answer, we'll skip over them. Okay, let's begin.

(INTERVIEWERS: HOUSEHOLD MEANS WHATEVER THE RESPONDENT THINKS IT MEANS.)

ANSWERING MACHINE MESSAGE

This is _____calling from the University of Minnesota. We're doing a study about state issues such as quality of life and other important issues. Your household was selected to participate in our study, and we'll be calling you back another day. Or, to make sure your opinion is counted, you may call us collect at 612-627-4300. Thank you.

VERIFICATION SCRIPT

2003 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY - PART 2

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. A few (days/weeks) ago we called and interviewed someone in your household. I'm calling to verify that a member of your household was interviewed on (DATE) by a member of our staff. Could I please speak with that person?

IF KNOWN/NEEDED: The person we interviewed is a (MALE/FEMALE) born in (YEAR).

WHEN CORRECT PERSON IS ON THE PHONE:

C. I'm just calling to verify that you were interviewed on (DATE) by one of our interviewers. The survey was about a number of topics such as quality of life, attorney certification, and organ donation.

Do you recall this interview?

D. **WHEN VERIFIED:** Thank you very much!

Callback time:

CONTACT RECORD (CATI SURVEY)
MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY 2003 - PART 2

[ID# __ __ __ __]

DATE: _____ _____

TIME: _____ _____

(CODER USE ONLY)
ID __ __ __ __

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Physical problem _____	Physical problem _____
Lang. problem _____	Lang. problem _____
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other
Ans Machine - LEFT MSG	Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans Machine - No msg left	Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy	No Answer / Busy

INTERVIEWER:_____ _____

CONTACTS: _____ _____

DATE: _____ _____

TIME: _____ _____

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Physical problem _____	Physical problem _____
Lang. problem _____	Lang. problem _____
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other
Ans machine - LEFT MSG	Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans machine - No msg left	Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy	No Answer / Busy

INTERVIEWER:_____ _____

CONTACTS: _____ _____

REPAIR OPERATOR
(after 4 NAs or busy):
Dial 1-800-573-1311

Date: ___/___

I-ID __ __

Working	01
Not working	02
Business	03
Other (SPEC)	04

_____
_____

TIME START_____

TIME END_____

INTERVIEW IN MIN_____

INTERVIEWER ID#_____

SUPERVISOR:_____

EDITED: Y N BY:_____

CALLBACK FORM

	Date___/___	Date ___/___	Date___/___	Date___/___
Speak with resp in person?	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK
Respondent is:	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK
Respondent's name:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Who arranged callback?	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else
Callback Time:	___:___	___:___	___:___	___:___
Date:	___/___	___/___	___/___	___/___
Was appointment:	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?
Was resp open/cooperative?	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK

Comments/Information: _____

_____

REFUSAL FORM

Respondent is: Female / Male / DK **Was respondent person who refused?** Yes / No / DK

Person answering phone was: Female / Male / DK **Were they busy or inconvenienced?** Yes / No / DK

When was interview terminated? (*Circle one.*) INTRO A INTRO B INTRO C INTRO D INTRO E

QUESTION #:_____ Other (SPECIFY)_____

What reasons were given for refusal? (*Circle all that apply.*) **What arguments did you use?**

REASON	ARGUMENTS USED
a. NONE (person hung up)	_____
b. Not interested	_____
c. Too busy	_____
d. Too old	_____
e. Has unlisted phone number	_____
f. Bad health; sick	_____
g. Doesn't like surveys	_____
h. Doesn't like phone surveys	_____
i. Doesn't think it's confidential	_____
j. Doesn't know about the topic	_____
k. Doesn't think topic is important	_____
l. Other (SPECIFY_____	_____
_____	_____

Other comments or information:_____

_____

_____

CONTACT RECORD DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

There were 10 possible disposition categories for each contact that was made. A brief explanation for each of these disposition categories is presented below.

Disposition	Explanation
Completed	All questions in the interview schedule were asked.
Partial	The interview began, but was not completed. In such a case, interviewers were instructed to schedule an appointment to finish, and fill out the callback form on the back of the contact record. If a respondent declined to complete the interview, the refusal form was completed.
Disconnected/not working	The number was not in operation.
Not Home Phone	The number was not a residential telephone.
Physical problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview, for example, because of illness or hearing impairment.
Language problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview because English is not the primary language spoken in the household.
Refusal and Second refusal	The respondent declined to participate, even following appropriate prompts by the interviewer. Interviewers were instructed to complete the refusal form.
Callback	A callback was scheduled. The appointment form was filled out.

Disposition	Explanation
Other	Reserved for contingencies not covered by the other dispositions, for example, respondent will call back to MCSR.
Answering Machine	The first time a respondent's answering machine was reached, the interviewer left a message stating the nature of the survey and that she or he would receive another call from MCSR. The message also suggested that the respondent call MCSR to ensure inclusion of her or his opinion. This message was left periodically on subsequent attempts where the same answering machine was reached, while on other attempts no message was left.
No Answer/Busy	All attempts during a shift resulted in the phone ringing six times without being answered; or every attempt to contact the person during the shift resulted in a busy signal. If the respondent could not be contacted on a minimum of ten separate shifts, the telephone number was eliminated.

STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

All interviewers working for the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of policy:

All research projects conducted at MCSR have received approval from the University's Committee on the Rights of Human Subjects. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified.

Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals. Interviewers are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear in telephone interviews or see in a mail survey form. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information; whether it relates to the interview itself or to the respondent's home, family, or activities. This information is confidential and should not be discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

In addition, blank survey forms, survey questions, and other survey materials should not be distributed to or discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

I hereby agree to abide by the policy statements above, and in signing this statement I testify that I, in fact, agree to abide by and understand the contents of this statement. I also understand that if I fail to abide by the policies presented above, my actions constitute grounds for dismissal.

_____

(Please print name here)

_____ Date _____

(Please sign name here)